UNITED
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General Assembly Security Council

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A/45/1009
S/22573
7 May 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 28
THE SITUATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA:
THREATS TO INTERNATIONAL PEACE
AND SECURITY AND PEACE INITIATIVES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 7 May 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Guatemala to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the Agreement on a general agenda, signed at Mexico City on 26 April 1991 following talks held by the delegations of the Government of Guatemala and the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca (URNG) in the presence of Guatemala's National Reconciliation Commission and the Observer appointed by you (see annex).

The Agreement on a general agenda was signed as a result of the Government's commitment to put an end to the internal armed conflict and bring about reconciliation among all Guatemalans (see also document A/45/1007-S/22563).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 28, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Francisco VILLAGRAN DE LEON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

READEX
FICHE

ANNEX

Agreement on a general agenda, signed at Mexico City on 26 April 1991

1. Democratization. Human rights.

2. Strengthening of civilian authority and the role of the army in a democratic society.

3. Identity and rights of indigenous peoples.

4. Constitutional reforms and electoral system.

5. Socio-economic aspects.

6. Agrarian situation.

7. Resettlement of populations uprooted by the armed conflict.

8. Bases for bringing URNG into the political life of the country.

9. Arrangements for the final cease-fire.

10. Timetable for the implementation, fulfilment and verification of agreements.

11. Signing of the agreement on a firm and lasting peace, and demobilization.

(Signed) Rodolfo QUEZADA TORUÑO

(Signed) Manuel E. CONDE ORELLANA

(Signed) Francesc VENDRELL

(Signed) Gaspar ILOM

UNITED
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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/22574
7 May 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 7 MAY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government and further to our previous letters, the latest being our letter No. 86 of 6 May 1991, I have the honour to inform you that, between 0800 hours on 25 April and 0300 hours on 26 April 1991, the Iranian side bombarded forward Iraqi units in the southern sector of Iraq with artillery and mortars from within Iranian territory.

This fresh violation, which is to be added to the list of previous Iranian violations of the cease-fire between Iraq and Iran, confirms the persistence of the Iranian Government in its deliberate endeavour to encroach upon the sovereignty and security of Iraq.

The Government of my country once again affirms that the Iranian Government is liable for all damages caused by this violation, and it calls upon the Secretary-General to intervene with the Iranian side, as required by the principles and Charter of the United Nations, to take measures to bring them to a halt.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

91-14904 2355e (E)

UNITED
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General Assembly Security Council

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A/45/1010
S/22575
8 May 1991
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ORIGINAL: ARABIC

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 153
IRAQI AGGRESSION AND THE CONTINUED OCCUPATION OF KUWAIT IN FLAGRANT VIOLATION OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 8 May 1991 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Qatar to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the press communiqué issued on 5 May 1991 by the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council concerning the situation in the region following the Gulf War.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 153, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nassir Abdelaziz AL-NASSER
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

ANNEX

Press communiqué

The Ministerial Council held its fifteenth extraordinary session on Sunday, 21 Shawwal A.H. 1411, corresponding to 5 May A.D. 1991 at Kuwait City, under the chairmanship of His Excellency Mubarak Bin Ali al-Khatir, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the State of Qatar, and with all its members present:

His Highness Sheikh Hamdan Bin Zayed Al Nahyan, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Emirates;

His Excellency Sheikh Mohammed Bin Mubarak Al Khalifa, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the State of Bahrain;

His Royal Highness Prince Saud al-Faisal, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia;

His Excellency Mr. Yousef Bin Alawi Bin Abdullah, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of the Sultanate of Oman;

His Excellency Sheikh Salim al-Sabah, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the State of Kuwait.

From the land of free and liberated Kuwait, the Ministerial Council addressed, with great pride, its most sincere congratulations and an invocation of God's blessing to the leadership and people of Kuwait on the land's being purged of the forces of the treacherous, criminal and destructive regime and on the return of legitimacy to Kuwait, under the leadership of His Highness Sheikh Jaber al-Ahmad al-Jaber al-Sabah, Amir of Kuwait, and by the grace of God, who repelled the cunning of the aggressor and inspired the leaders of the States of the Gulf Cooperation Council with the blessing of wisdom and firm and swift action, supported by strength of faith and higher humanitarian values and principles. It expressed its admiration of the solidarity and cohesion shown by the citizens of the States of the Council and the sacrifices which they made and commended the support of fraternal and friendly States which joined with the States of the Gulf Cooperation Council in an unprecedented international coalition supported by United Nations resolutions and international legitimacy.

The Council commends the important directives formulated by His Highness Sheikh Jaber al-Ahmad al-Jaber al-Sabah, Amir of Kuwait, at the meeting that the members of the Ministerial Council were honoured to have with His Highness this morning, and it appreciates these directives, which will strengthen the links of destiny between the States of the Council and his people and promote the cause of the Council in such a way as to ensure the achievement of its objectives and the preservation of security and stability in the region.

The Council also commends the outstanding role played by His Excellency Sheikh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jaber al-Sabah, former Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the State of Kuwait in the work of the Gulf Cooperation Council, his distinguished part in the strengthening of cohesion and bonds between the States of the Council, his great efforts in joint Arab endeavour and his generosity at the international level. The Council, which takes pride in this broad human humanitarian generosity, wishes Sheikh Sabah al-Ahmad continued generosity and munificence in whatever position he may choose. It also welcomes His Excellency Sheikh Salim al-Sabah, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, and expresses its confidence that he will be the best of successors to the best of predecessors, wishing him every success.

The Council reviewed the most recent developments and new situations in the Gulf region, recalling the decisions of the Supreme Council at its eleventh session in Doha, which stress unity and cohesion in security matters between the States of the region and emphasize the principle of collective defence for the States of the Council. The Council stresses its continued support for the State of Kuwait.

The Ministerial Council welcomes the beginning of the deployment of United Nations observer forces in the demilitarized zone between Kuwait and Iraq in implementation of Security Council resolution 687 (1991) in order to prevent frontier violations and observe any acts of aggression.

The Ministerial Council, appalled by what it has witnessed of the effects of deliberate destruction and sabotage of civilian phenomena in Kuwait by the forces of the odious occupation, the large-scale organized looting of public and private property of the people and residents of Kuwait committed by those forces, the burning and destruction of Kuwaiti oil wells and installations by the forces of evil and the heinous crimes against the environment and nature committed by sinful hands, renews its condemnation of those evil acts committed by the Iraqi regime in Kuwait and reaffirms the following:

The Ministerial Council:

Stresses the necessity of the immediate implementation of Security Council resolutions 686 (1991) and 687 (1991);

Renews its demand that the Iraqi authorities immediately release all hostages and detainees, Kuwaiti and other;

Once again places on Iraq full responsibility for the human and material damage suffered by Kuwait and reiterates its demand that Iraq pay compensation for those losses in accordance with Security Council resolutions 674 (1991), 686 (1991) and 687 (1991) without any procrastination or delay;

Reaffirms the necessity of continuing the sanctions imposed on Iraq under resolutions 661 (1991), 665 (1991), 670 (1991), 686 (1991) and 687 (1991) until Iraq releases all Kuwaiti detainees held by it and shows de facto

compliance with legitimate international resolutions concerning the payment of compensation and the return of stolen articles to Kuwait;

Stresses the necessity of continuing the above-mentioned sanctions until Iraq shows de facto compliance in practice with the provisions of Security Council resolution 687 (1991) concerning the removal of all weapons of mass destruction and accepts the provisions of that resolution concerning on-site inspection to verify its compliance and agrees unconditionally not to possess or produce nuclear weapons;

Reaffirms the necessity of removing all weapons of mass destruction from the Middle East region as a whole.

The Council expresses its satisfaction that security and peace have returned to all Kuwaiti territory and that the people of Kuwait have begun to remove the legacy and traces of aggression and to work for the reconstruction of their fatherland. It hopes that the international community, the United Nations, the specialized agencies and concerned international institutions will take all appropriate steps to contribute to the elimination of the effects of environmental pollution resulting from the burning of oil wells through effective participation in the extinguishing of the fires lit in Kuwaiti oilfields by the Iraqi regime, in accordance with Security Council resolution 686 (1991).

The Council expresses its deep regret with regard to the most repugnant forms of suffering experienced by the Iraqi people as a result of the arbitrary policy of the Iraqi leadership and affirms in this regard its support for the Iraqi people in its trial and its full concern for Iraqi territorial integrity.

The Council is following with extreme interest and deep concern the efforts being made by the United States of America to arrive at a just and comprehensive solution of the Arab-Israeli conflict and the question of Palestine on the basis of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973). It stresses its support for those constructive peace efforts and its support for the proposal to convene a peace conference at an early date, inasmuch as the present time is the best time, now that appropriate circumstances are at hand for action to put an end to the Arab-Israeli conflict and achieve a just and comprehensive solution that would restore to the people of Palestine its legitimate rights within the framework of the international order based on cooperation and confirmation of the will to peace and stability in the world and the elimination of causes of tension and disruption.

The Ministerial Council notes with entire satisfaction the positive developments in fraternal Lebanon and the successes registered by the Lebanese Government in extending its authority over Lebanese territory. It reaffirms the support of the States of the Gulf Cooperation Council for the Taif Agreement, calls for the full and unconditional implementation of Security

Council resolution 425 (1978) and the withdrawal of Israeli forces from southern Lebanon without procrastination or delay, draws attention to the resolution of the Arab Summit calling for the establishment of a fund to support Lebanon and calls upon the international community to contribute to it.

DONE at Kuwait City on 21 Shawwal A.H. 1411, corresponding to 5 May A.D. 1991.

UNITED
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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/22576
8 May 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 8 MAY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The forces of the United States and its allies are continuing to perpetrate acts whereby they violate Iraq's sovereignty and territorial integrity. On instructions from my Government, I should like to communicate to you the latest details of such acts.

1. On 3 May 1991, the United States forces requested only that American doctors should be allowed to visit Dohuk Hospital.

2. On 4 May 1991, the United States forces demanded the withdrawal of Iraqi infantry and artillery forces from Dohuk. In the event of non-compliance, the Iraqi forces would be forced to withdraw to a distance of 30 kilometres and problems would be raised concerning the Saddam dam.

3. On 6 May 1991, the United States forces made another demand to the effect that:

(a) They should be invited to determine those places to which entry would not be permitted and which would be clear of security and police personnel;

(b) It would be the task of United States police to take up positions in the main streets.

While strongly protesting against these flagrant violations of the sovereignty of Iraq, a State Member of the United Nations, violations which are wholly incompatible with the principles and provisions of the Charter, my Government also confronts the Organization with its responsibilities in this regard. At the same time, my Government requests you to take the necessary measures to bring a halt to these violations.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22577
8 May 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 8 MAY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that American and American-Saudi aircraft continue to violate Iraqi airspace, as follows:

I

1. On 4/5 May 1991, American-Saudi air activity amounted to 29 sorties flown by 14 formations and 1 single aircraft.

2. The altitude of the aircraft ranged between 6 and 9 kilometres, and they flew at a speed of 720 kilometres per hour.

3. The aircraft were identified as F-14s and F-15s, and air activity centred over Baghdad, western Baghdad, Najaf, Karbala, Kut, Ba'qubah and Tall'afar for the purpose of observation and provocation.

II

1. On 5/6 May 1991, American-Saudi air activity amounted to 48 sorties flown by 20 formations and 8 single aircraft.

2. The altitude of the aircraft ranged between 5 and 8 kilometres and their speed between 600 and 720 kilometres per hour.

3. The aircraft were identified as F-14s and F-15s, and air activity centred over Baghdad, Habbaniyah, Aziziyah, Suwayrah, Samarra, Ba'qubah, Kut, Rutbah and southern Kirkuk for the purpose of observation and provocation.

III

1. On 6/7 May 1991, American-Saudi air activity amounted to 36 sorties flown by 18 formations.

2. The altitude of the aircraft ranged between 3 and 7 kilometres and their speed between 600 and 720 kilometres per hour.

3. The aircraft were identified as F-14s and F-15s, and air activity centred over Baghdad, southern Kut, Aziziyah, Habbaniyah, Qadisiyah, Miqdadiyah and Ba'qubah for the purpose of observation and provocation.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22578
9 May 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 6 MAY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF MAURITANIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General and has the honour to inform him herewith of the content of the declaration by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania concerning the adoption by the Security Council of resolution 690 (1991) on the question of Western Sahara.

"The Islamic Republic of Mauritania welcomes the adoption of Security Council resolution 690 (1991) concerning the modalities for the settlement of the problem of Western Sahara.

"It considers that the measures agreed on provide an opportunity for a just and lasting settlement of this fratricidal conflict and are therefore conducive to strengthening peace and stability in the subregion. Mauritania also welcomes the positive response of the parties concerned and their willingness to cooperate with the United Nations. The Islamic Republic of Mauritania assures the Secretary-General of the United Nations that it is prepared to give him whatever assistance and cooperation he may deem necessary for the accomplishment of his mission."

The Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania to the United Nations would be grateful if the Secretary-General would have this declaration circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22579
9 May 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

LETTER DATED 8 MAY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF URUGUAY TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a communiqué from my Government regarding the adoption of Security Council resolution 690 (1991) concerning Western Sahara.

I should be grateful if you would have this note and the annex thereto circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ramiro PIRIZ BALLON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

The Government of Uruguay has noted with satisfaction the Security Council resolution approving the report of the Secretary-General concerning the organization and supervision, by the United Nations in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity, of a referendum for self-determination of the people of Western Sahara.

This resolution sets in motion the implementation of the plan approved by Security Council resolution 621 (1988) of 20 September 1988, which initiated the process that will culminate in the referendum that will now be carried out on a specific date in the near future.

Uruguay has been involved in the elaboration and implementation of this peace plan of the Secretary-General, in particular because the first special representative of the Secretary-General in charge of planning and implementing a peace formula for Western Sahara based on the effective recognition of the right of peoples to self-determination was a Uruguayan national, and for this reason we cannot help but rejoice at the resolution now adopted by the Security Council.

We hope that, with the support of the two parties - the Kingdom of Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Rio de Oro - a referendum organized and supervised by the United Nations will be held, and that the referendum will be a genuine, true and legitimate expression of the will of the Saharan people as a whole.

The Government of Uruguay is prepared to cooperate technically, by providing specialized personnel, in the United Nations Mission for Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO).

Montevideo, 8 April 1991
Hector Gros ESPIELL
Minister for Foreign Affairs

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22580
9 May 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNITED NATIONS IRAQ-KUWAIT OBSERVATION MISSION

1. The present report is submitted in pursuance of paragraph 5 of resolution 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991, by which the Security Council established a demilitarized zone (DMZ) along the Iraq-Kuwait border and decided to set up an observer unit to monitor the zone and resolution 689 (1991) of 9 April 1991, by which the Council approved my plan (S/22454 and Add.1-3) for the establishment of the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM).

2. On 13 April, the UNIKOM advance party, comprising the Chief Military Observer, Major-General Günther Greindl, and a number of military and civilian staff, arrived at Kuwait City, established liaison with the Kuwaiti authorities and set up a temporary headquarters. On 15 April, General Greindl travelled to Baghdad and established liaison with the Iraqi authorities.

3. Over the next three weeks, UNIKOM deployed in the zone assigned to it, with the cooperation of the Governments of Iraq and Kuwait and with substantial logistic support from the forces of Member States cooperating with the Government of Kuwait. As of this date, five observation posts have been established in each of the north, centre and south sectors of the zone, with two additional observation posts planned in the north sector and one additional observation post in the south sector.

4. The Governments of Iraq and Kuwait have both agreed to afford UNIKOM full freedom of movement across the border; the DMZ is thus one undivided area of operation for the Mission. For operational purposes, the DMZ has been organized into three sectors. The headquarters is being readied for occupation at Umm Qasr, as originally envisaged, and a logistic base and liaison office have been established at Doha in Kuwait. UNIKOM also maintains a liaison office at Baghdad.

5. At present, UNIKOM comprises 280 military observers from the following countries:

Argentina	7	Nigeria	7
Austria	7	Norway	7
Bangladesh	7	Pakistan	9
Canada	1	Poland	7
China (20) a/	16	Romania	7
Denmark	7	Senegal (7) a/	-
Fiji	8	Singapore	7
Finland	7	Sweden	7
France	20	Thailand	7
Ghana	8	Turkey (7) a/	-
Greece	7	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	20
Hungary	6	Uruguay	8
India	8	United States of America	20
Indonesia	7	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	20
Ireland	8	Venezuela	7
Italy	7		
Kenya	8		
Malaysia	8		

a/ Figures in brackets indicate planned strength.

An additional five military observers from the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) are temporarily attached to the Mission.

6. Administrative and logistic support is provided by the following units:

Movement control (Denmark)	20	Post (Denmark)	5
Engineers (Canada)	297	Medical (Norway)	50
Logistics (Sweden)	134 a/	Aircraft (Switzerland)	3
Helicopters (Chile)	47	Total	556

a/ Includes 99 temporarily detached from the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL).

United Nations international civilian staff provide transport, communications and administrative support.

7. In addition, UNIKOM is supported by five infantry companies temporarily assigned from UNIFIL (from Fiji, Ghana and Nepal) and the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) (from Austria and Denmark), one of which is deployed in each of the three sectors, one at the headquarters at Umm Qasr and one at the logistic base at Doha. Their total strength is 544 all ranks. The total strength of military personnel of UNIKOM at present is 1,385.

8. UNIKOM's deployment was completed on 6 May. UNIKOM then monitored the withdrawal of the armed forces that were still deployed in its assigned zone. That withdrawal having been completed, the DMZ established by the Security Council came into effect at 2000 hours GMT today, 9 May 1991, and UNIKOM assumed in full the observation responsibilities entrusted to it by the Security Council.

9. I shall present a further progress report to the Security Council in approximately four weeks' time, by when I shall have received from the Chief Military Observer the recommendations foreseen in my report of 5 April 1991 (S/22454, para. 13).

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/22581
9 May 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 9 MAY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that American and American-Saudi aircraft continue to violate Iraqi airspace, as follows:

1. American-Saudi air activity on 7/8 May 1991 amounted to five sorties flown by two formations and one single aircraft.

2. The aircraft were identified as F-14s and F-15s, and their altitude ranged between 3 and 7 kilometers and their speed between 700 and 800 kilometers per hour.

3. Air activity was centred over Baghdad, Mosul and Dohuk for the purpose of observation and provocation.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

91-15140 2976a (E)

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22582
9 May 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 9 MAY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that American and American-Saudi aircraft are continuing to violate Iraqi airspace, as follows:

1. American-Saudi air activity on 8/9 May 1991 amounted to one sortie only flown by a formation of two aircraft.

2. The formation circled in the northern sector of the country over Aqrah and Mosul, at a speed of 720 kilometres per hour, for the purpose of observation and provocation.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

91-15158 2284i (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22583
9 May 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 9 MAY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government and further to our previous letters, the latest being our letter No. 88 of 7 May 1991, I have the honour to inform you that the Iranian regime is continuing to support the armed bands operating against Iraq from within Iranian territory. This constitutes interference in Iraq's internal affairs, a violation of its territorial integrity and a breach of the cease-fire laid down in Security Council resolution 598 (1987).

I transmit to you herewith a copy of a document issued by the so-called Command of the IX (Badr) Corps, which uses Iranian territory as its base. The document contains directives and orders from the so-called Vali Faqih to the armed Iraqi elements based in Iran and his instructions to various parties to engage in armed action against Iraq, and it elucidates the support provided by Iran in this framework.

In placing these facts before you, I request you to endeavour, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter, to halt this interference in the internal affairs of our country.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

[Original: Arabic]

Directives and orders from the Representative of the Vali Faqih to armed Iraqi elements

From: Command of the IX (Badr) Corps
To: All units and formations

DIRECTIVES AND ORDERS OF THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE VALI FAQIH TO ARMED IRAQI ELEMENTS

Peace and the mercy and blessings of God be with you.

We enclose herewith the directives of the Representative ... We order you to act in accordance therewith and to bring them to the attention of those concerned and the groups operating with you with a view to ensuring their full implementation. May God grant you success in the defence of Islam and the Muslims.

Abu Ali al-Basri

Bakhtiran axis, for circulation in the western sector

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22584
9 May 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 9 MAY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF SAUDI ARABIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I should like to refer to the letters addressed to you by the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations, most recently that dated 8 May 1991 and contained in document S/22577 of the same date, mentioning sorties carried out by the Saudi air force over Iraqi territory subsequent to the cease-fire.

On instructions from my Government, I should like to inform you that, following the necessary inquiries by the competent authorities in the Kingdom, it has been established that the allegations made by the Iraqi Government are completely groundless and that the Kingdom is involved in no air activity in Iraqi airspace at the present moment and has been involved in no such activity since the cease-fire went into effect.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Samir S. SHIHABI
Permanent Representative

91-15170 2978a (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/1012
S/22585
10 May 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Agenda items 23, 35 and 75
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO
INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES
AFFECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE
PALESTINIAN PEOPLE AND OTHER ARABS
OF THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 10 May 1991 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I am instructed by the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, which has the powers and responsibilities of the Provisional Government of Palestine, to bring the following to your immediate attention:

Recently, Ariel Sharon, the Housing Minister of Israel, revealed yet another elaborate and dangerous Israeli plan regarding the settlement building campaign which is to be launched shortly in the occupied Palestinian territory.

One segment of the plan is to build a settlements belt between Jerusalem and other Jewish settlements thus expanding the size of the land which Jerusalem occupies in order to settle 1 million Jews in Jerusalem. Another segment of the plan lies in building an additional chain of settlements located in an area between Al Khalil and Bethlehem. In total the plan entails the building of 36,000 residential units in addition to the 3,000 in Jerusalem that are currently under construction.

Clearly, Israel, the occupying Power, is in direct violation of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, as well as the General Assembly and Security Council resolutions which declared the settlements in the occupied territories as illegal and should be dismantled.

We call upon the international community to take immediate action to stop Israel, the occupying Power, from committing such illegal actions; and to further utilize its power to enforce the relevant Security Council resolutions swiftly and effectively.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of this letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 23, 35 and 75, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dr. Nasser AL-KIDWA
Permanent Observer of
Palestine to the United Nations

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22586
10 May 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 9 MAY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF SWEDEN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to refer to your letter of 23 January 1991 concerning assistance provided to countries facing special economic problems as a result of the embargo against Iraq.

Please find attached a summary of humanitarian and financial assistance provided by the Swedish Government to countries which have made requests for assistance under Article 50 of the Charter and to others who have been seriously affected by the Persian Gulf Crisis.

I kindly request that this letter and its annex be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Jan ELIASSON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
Sweden to the United Nations

Annex

Swedish contribution to countries affected by the Persian Gulf Crisis

The Swedish contributions to relieve the negative effects of the Persian Gulf Crisis amount to some 75 million USD and consist mainly of humanitarian assistance (52 million USD) to the Middle East channelled through the United Nations and Red Cross systems and various private non-governmental organizations. This assistance has mainly been given in support of regional action plans and is thus not country specific.

In addition, Sweden has made bilateral contributions amounting to 23.5 million USD to three countries (Egypt, Jordan and Turkey) seriously affected by the Persian Gulf Crisis. This aid, given in the form of co-financing with the World Bank in the case of Egypt and Jordan and in the form of a bilateral grant to Turkey, has been coordinated with the Gulf Crisis Financial Coordination Group.

All Swedish assistance is given purely on a grant basis.

A more detailed breakdown of the Swedish assistance related to the Persian Gulf Crisis is given below:

1. Humanitarian emergency assistance (million USD)

United Nations	26.7
Swedish Red Cross	21.5
Swedish NGOs	4.0
Total	52.2*

2. Bilateral assistance

Egypt	10.0
Jordan	10.0
Turkey	3.5
Total	23.5
TOTAL 1 + 2	75.2

* Approximately 4.5 million USD has been given in emergency assistance to the Palestinian people living in the occupied territories.

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22587
10 May 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

LETTER DATED 10 MAY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF EL SALVADOR TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to write to reiterate my Government's willingness, in accordance with the commitments reflected in the Mexico Agreements concluded between the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional (FMLN) in Mexico City on 27 April 1991, to resume direct negotiations during the second half of this month on the basis of a narrowed-down list of issues as a continuation of the discussion of the subjects agreed upon in the Caracas Agenda with the aim of reaching, as a matter of priority, a political agreement on armed forces and the agreements necessary to bring about the cessation of armed confrontation subject to verification by the United Nations. The negotiations should be preceded by a brief direct meeting of an organizational nature early in the month.

My Government also reaffirms its agreement with the time-limit of 30 May 1991 set by the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional (FMLN) in the document dated 16 March 1991 which was delivered to the Foreign Ministers of Latin American countries, the European Community and the United Nations at the Interministerial Conference of Central American and European Community countries held at Managua, Nicaragua.

In that document, FMLN unilaterally proposed, and my Government was very pleased to accept, 30 May 1991 as the latest date for "reaching agreement on the basic issues and, as far as possible, on other points contained in the Caracas Agenda, so as to conclude the first stage of the negotiation with the achievement of a cease-fire and provide for the continuation of the negotiations".

I ask that you kindly arrange for this letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ricardo G. CASTANEDA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Distr.
GENERAL

S/22588
10 May 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 10 MAY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF SINGAPORE TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to enclose herewith a Press Statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Singapore in response to the appeal by United Nations agencies for humanitarian assistance to alleviate the plight of the Kurdish and Iraqi refugees.

I should be grateful if this letter, along with its enclosure, could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) CHEW Tai Soo

Annex

Ministry of Foreign Affairs statement dated 9 May 1991 on Singapore's assistance to the Kurds and other Iraqi refugees

The Singapore Government, in response to the appeal of United Nations agencies for assistance to alleviate the continued plight of the Kurds and other Iraqi refugees, has decided to make a contribution of $US 25,000 to this humanitarian cause. Its donation will be channelled through the United Nations Disaster Relief Organization, which is in charge of relief operations in Iraq.

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Distr.
GENERAL

S/22589
12 May 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 10 MAY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government and further to our previous letters, the latest being our letter No. 95 of 9 May 1991, I have the honour to communicate to you new evidence of Iranian violations of the cease-fire between Iraq and Iran, as follows:

1. At 0300 hours on 4 April 1991, an armed group of Iranians infiltrated into Iraqi territory in the central sector of Iraq and blew up an army camp at Qal'at Hasinah.

2. At 1530 hours on 8 May 1991, four Iranian soldiers were observed digging a shelter near boundary marker No. 50, directly on the international boundary line, in the central sector of Iraq.

3. On 9 May 1991 an Iranian helicopter was observed flying at medium altitude opposite the forward perimeter of the Iraqi units in the central sector. Its flight path was between the areas of Naft-e Shah and Khrosrowvi along the international boundary line.

4. On 9 May 1991, a group of an estimated 15 persons was observed building a position directly on the international boundary line on the slope of Mount Mimak in the central sector. At the same time, another group of persons was observed building a combat position close to boundary marker No. 93, directly on the international boundary line, in the same sector.

These fresh violations, which are to be added to the list of previous Iranian violations of the provisions of the cease-fire between Iraq and Iran, once again confirm the persistence of the Iranian Government in its deliberate endeavour to encroach upon the sovereignty and security of Iraq.

The Government of my country repeats its assertion that the Iranian Government is liable for all the damage being caused by these violations.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

"In the name of Almighty God"

Office of the Representative of the Faqih
and Imam of the Dezful congregation

The armed Iraqi elements striving in the way of God must attend to and act in accordance with the following points:

1. All armed Iraqi elements are required by law to obey the Command of those forces as represented by His Eminence Ayatollah Al-Hakim, and any failure to obey his orders is unlawful.

2. Armed action from within the borders of the Islamic Republic of Iran must take place within the framework of the armed Iraqi elements under His Eminence Ayatollah Al-Hakim. Any action outside that framework shall not be considered lawful and shall be regarded as a contravention of the laws of the Islamic Republic and of the decisions of the Islamic Leadership.

3. Those belonging to groups and parties using the territory and border areas of the Islamic Republic as a point of departure for armed action must enrol with the armed Iraqi elements and subject themselves to the general discipline of the Command of those forces as represented by His Eminence Ayatollah Al-Hakim (May God Almighty preserve him). Those belonging to various groups and parties shall be treated in the same manner as all other members of the armed Iraqi elements. They shall not be permitted to create a separate formation within or outside the armed forces. They shall rather operate as regular combatants subject to all the orders of the Command, all of the decisions that apply to other combatants shall apply to them, and they shall be held accountable for their contravention in the same way as all others.

4. Iraqis shall be recruited within the borders of the Islamic Republic only through the mobilization apparatus of the Supreme Council and within the terms of the arrangements made and decisions taken by the Armed Forces Command, and no group or party shall engage in recruitment within the Islamic Republic.

5. Ruhaniyun and Mobarezun (Militant Clergy), whether among the forces or in camps or settlement areas for displaced persons, shall not be permitted to proselytize on behalf of any party, but must only propagate the teachings of Islamic Law and Islamic revolutionary concepts and preach for the closing of ranks in the revolution against the idolatrous regime that weighs heavily on our Islamic people in Iraq.

Muhsin al-Iraqi
Representative of the Vali Faqih
in the Armed Forces